

Venera Zarpova (above) came out the top rhythmic exercises allrounder at the 3rd nationwide youth games. The other award winners were Dalia Kuikka (bottom) and Svetlana Kudina (right). Photos by Anatoly Okhmetchik

FENCING

At the world leading championship in Italy, Alexander Romanov from Minsk, 1982 world winner, Vitaly Logvin from Tashkent, Vladimir Aptekhin from Tbilisi, and Yuri Levkov from Frunze won the team foil title, drawing 8-8 with France in the final, officially winning through less hits received. Italy was the third finisher.

The Soviet women's team placed fourth in the foil contest, going down to Hungary, 7-9, in the semifinals and later to West Germany, 6-9, for third-fourth place.

Italy took the title, prevailing over Hungary.

TENNIS

A USSR team of Lina Fiskit, Larisa Savchenko, Viktoriya Melnikova and Natalya Bykova has captured the Helvetia Cup, the European open team championships for women under 16 in Switzerland, an event which drew 19 countries.

In the elimination round the USSR beat Canada, 5-0, and Czechoslovakia, 4-1, and went on to dispose of Italy, 5-0, in the semifinals, while France edged Sweden, 3-2.

The dramatic final gave the USSR a 3-2 win.

Swimming bests

In the elimination trials for the world aquatic sports championships, American swimmers set two world records on the first day of competition in Mission Viejo, California. Rowdy Gaines clocked 48.93 sec in the 200 m freestyle, a 0.13 improvement on his own record, while Steve Lundquist trimmed 0.24 sec off West German Gerald Moeiken's 100 m breaststroke record, clocking 1:02.62 sec.

Title shared

Czechoslovak Grandmaster Vlastimil Hort and budding British Master Nigel Short came out on top of an international chess tournament in Amsterdam, totalling seven points out of nine each, under a round robin formula.

32 players took part in the tournament. Muscovite Artur Yusupov totalled 5.5 points.

CYCLING

In the world cycling junior championship in Florence, Karsten Wolf, of the GDR, won the 3 km individual pursuit race in 3:37.0. Marat Ganisev, of the USSR, was runner-up, finishing four seconds behind.

Top award for Soviet juniors

The USSR won the annual international Friendship junior field hockey tournament in Leipzig, defeating their hosts, 4-2, in the final game.

Alexander Yefimov and Yuri Apelganets scored twice for the winners. Earlier the USSR twice scored 3-2 wins.

USA and drawing with USSR champion Lev Paikhis in his two adjourned games.

VOLLEYBALL

The USSR Olympic, European and world champions beat an Italian men's team, 3-0, in the third friendly non-official game in Latina, Italy. Earlier the USSR twice scored 3-2 wins.



Leaders Moscow Slava and Fil recently clashed in a national rugby championship game, the former getting the upper hand, 16-0. Photo by Sergei Proskov

USSR disposed of Poland, 4-2, and thrashed Czechoslovakia, 4-0, in their qualification group. Also taking part were Cuba and Hungary.

Field hockey

In the opening games following a break in the national women's championship, defending champions Moscow Region Spartak twice met vice-champions, the Moscow Physical Training Institute, winning the first game, 2-0, and drawing the second, 1-1, after being a goal down only one minute from time. Both clubs are now level at 20 points.

Trailing them by seven points are twice national winners Ardisbanka. They were down on goal meeting Poltblud, from Tashkent Region, but ultimately triumphed, 3-2.

Priming for European championship

A recent tennis competition of top Soviet players at Lielu, in Latvia, represented a stage in preparation for the forthcoming European championship in Hungary and a Davis Cup meet in India.

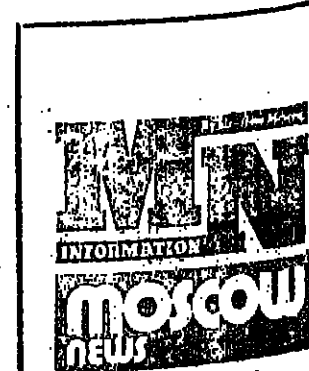
Natalya Borodina, from Minsk, scored a double victory: first she won the women's singles defeating Yevgeniya Biryukova, from Baku. In the final, 6-2, 7-5, and later joined forces with Boris Akhmerov to win the mixed doubles against Irina Shevchenko (Yurmala) and Alexander Bogomolov (Moscow), 6-1, 6-3.

Yelena Givshyants, from Baku, and Shevchenko won the women's doubles, defeating Muscovites Tat'yana Salanova and Oksana Litvinova, 6-2, 6-1. In the men's competition, Vladimir Borisov, from Moscow, outplayed Alexander Zvetov, 1-6, 6-3, 6-1, and later joined forces with Konstantin Pugachev to win the doubles.

'MERCENARY' TOUR OVER

According to Western news agencies, the current tour of South Africa by a football team made up of British players has come to an abrupt end as clubs in the town of Soweto and other Negro players refused to play the "mercenaries", as the visitors were dubbed there.

The widely advertised tour, in which Pretoria gave tremendous significance (and promised large fees to the guests) failed to meet the high hopes that racism had held of it as it virtually collapsed.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press
Moscow, USSR
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index: 9897

MN INFORMATION No. 51, 111

PEACE MARCH HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF SOVIET PEOPLE

There is no more urgent task at present than that of securing peace. This became the leading theme in the meeting and talks between the participants of Peace March-82—drawn from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland—and representatives of Soviet public organizations in Moscow.

Welcoming the marchers at the Soviet Peace Committee, its



Chairman Georgi Zhukov stressed that the Soviet people are firm in their resolve to halt the arms race and to achieve the complete destruction of nuclear stockpiles. He emphasized that trying to gain superiority over the other side in the arms race and hoping for a victory in a nuclear war was tantamount to madness of a very dangerous kind.

The First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Oleg Kharkhardin, Archbishop Pitirim and other speakers said that the peace slogans which united the anti-war movement in Northern Europe were shared by all the Soviet people.

It is important not only to appeal to the feelings of ordinary people; it is also necessary to constantly explain the social and political consequences of nuclear conflagration. This was the opinion voiced by Tarja Halli and Elisabet Palmgren, from Finland, as well as by other participants of the meeting.

The contribution towards peace made by the Soviet trade unions uniting over 130 million working people and disarmament was highlighted for the marchers by secretary Alexander Subbotin, during a meeting at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. They were told about the activities of Soviet trade unions and about their participation in the implementation of the Peace Programme for the 1980s.

There was an interesting dialogue between the Scandinavian peace forces and Soviet scientists at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The chairman of the Physicists for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement, Academician Yevgeny Chazov, spoke about the humanitarian mission of the Soviet physicians and of the active position they took in matters of detente, disarmament and peace.

Frank discussions and talks between representatives of the anti-war forces of Scandinavian and the Soviet public were also held at the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, at the Soviet Women's Committee, the Soviet Peace Fund and at the USSR Union of Journalists.

This is what our correspondent was told by Odd Nordland, historian and Oslo University professor, who visited the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

(Continued on page 2)

No. 59 (373), JULY 27-30, 1982

Price 5 kopeks



Peace March-82 participants walk along Gorky Street — Moscow's chief thoroughfare. ● A group of peace marchers visiting the Ordzhonikidze machine-tool plant.

Yassir Arafat: the Soviet Union is with us

Beirut. Massed against us is nearly all the Israeli army and the major part of its air force and navy. It is perfectly clear that this criminal war is being waged with the approval and blessing of the United States.

Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, told the MNI Beirut correspondent Alexander Smirnov.

Over 50 days of aggression, the latest American arms including phosphorous and cluster bombs and shells banned by international law have been used to kill and seriously injure dozens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, mostly women, children and old men. Another 10,000 are missing, while a million more have been left homeless or forced to flee. 14 Palestinian refugee camps, three large towns in southern Lebanon and 32 villages have been destroyed in cold blood. It is the first time in recent Arab history that an aggressor has besieged the capital of a sovereign state — Beirut, Arafat emphasized.

West Beirut is encircled by three Israeli divisions, as well as by special units including those which have been trained in direct combat. All the odds are that a big military operation is being prepared against the defenders of the city. But the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces will continue to fight and defend to the end.

Just cause despite the fact that our armed forces are fairly limited compared with the potential of the armies of Arab countries.

The people of Palestine have always seen the Soviet Union as being their great friend and ally in the anti-imperialist struggle. From besieged Beirut, I send my cordial greetings to the Soviet people and our gratitude for their support for our struggle, a support which was clearly expressed in Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions put to him by "Pravda". I can confirm that the Soviet Union has been and remains on our side and that its steady support of our struggle at this difficult moment in history, Arafat stressed.

Prime Minister of Grenada in the USSR

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Government of Grenada a party and government delegation from Grenada has arrived in Moscow on an official visit. The delegation is led by the Chairman of the Politbureau of the New Jewel Movement party and the Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government, Maurice Bishop.

The New Jewel Movement and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada are carrying out progressive social and economic change in Grenada; they pursue an independent anti-imperialist course in the world, support the policy of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries and show solidarity with peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. Grenada is an active member of the non-aligned movement.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● An exhibition in Phnom Penh features US and Chinese-made arms and ammunition, equipment for spying and subversion, subversive propaganda materials as well as other means of waging war against the Kampuchean people. The exhibits were seized from agents of emigrant organizations and foreign secret services detained in Kampuchea.

● Mauritius is ready to use all political, diplomatic and legal means to restore its sovereignty over the Diego Garcia Island, said the country's Minister of External Affairs Jean-Claude de l'Esire, during a visit to London.

DOUBLING

THE NEUTRON MENACE

Washington. The Reagan administration has embarked on yet another dangerous step towards jacking up the nuclear arms race by deciding on a 100 per cent increase in American neutron weapons stocks. According to the Cox Information Service, citing well-informed sources an extra 1,000 artillery shells equipped with neutron warheads having a range of 18 miles, have been ordered.

They are meant for the 155-mm howitzers in service with the NATO armies in Western Europe. In other words, Washington plans to use neutron shells only in the European "theatre of operations".

Latvia comes to Moscow

National costumes are worn in Latvia on important national holidays. And these folk costumes are worn by the folk group performers who are at present at the Exhibition of National Achievements of the USSR (VDNKh) in Moscow in order to participate in the days of the Latvian SSR as part of the anniversary "In a Single Family" celebrations.

Latvia, situated on the Baltic coast, has an area of 63,700 square kilometres, and a population of over 2.5 million; its picturesque landscapes, famous pine forests, and unique natural landmarks attract tourists from all over the country and from abroad to the republic. The Latvian capital Riga, capitalizes on its unique architectural ensemble.

Everybody recognizes the all-time glory of the Dom Calcestrada, and the high construction of the old streets of Riga which combine beautifully with modern architecture.



Latvia is known worldwide for its radio and VCR tape records which are now on display in the republic's exhibition. The luxury railway coaches manufactured in Riga have no parallel in our country.

Latvia also means Soviet sea routes. About one-third of the country's sea routes are in the Baltic Sea, as well as its agriculture.



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Reagan wipes nineteen years of effort

New York. Theodore C. Sorensen, former special adviser to President Kennedy, regards the government's decision not to resume talks on a comprehensive and general ban on nuclear weapons tests as a new indication of the insincerity of the White House's statements about its desire to reduce nuclear arsenals.

Writing in "The New York Times" Theodore Sorensen said that Reagan's decision betrays his real attitude to the current strategic arms limitation talks. The cold war strategists in the Reagan administration are nevertheless their plans for arms control via hypocritical statements rather than planning their hopes on success. They do not consider it necessary to prevent the proliferation of nuclear

weapons and they do not want to participate in a nuclear arms race, or in putting a mutual veto to warhead and weapon tests.

It is nineteen years now, Sorensen recalls, since the American, British and Soviet delegations concluded in Moscow a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. In as much as this treaty permitted underground tests it was only the first step toward slowing down the nuclear arms race. But it envisioned a comprehensive ban for the future.

Ronald Reagan, Sorensen says, has brought to naught the efforts of nineteen years and has resorted to military arguments which were rejected long ago.

China's policy threatens Asian stability

Bangkok. The new peace initiatives proposed by the Indonesian states at their recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City have shown convincingly to the peoples of South-East Asia that the myth about the so-called "Vietnamese and Soviet threat to the region" has been concocted by the Peking leaders in order to conceal their expansionist and hegemonist policy. This was announced in an interview to a TASS correspondent given by SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach who was in Burma on a friendship visit.

The minister stressed that increasing number of people in South-East Asia are beginning

to realize that the real threat to peace and stability in the region comes from the intrigues of China which uses pro-Peking armed formations in the area to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries.

Nguyen Co Thach said that the purpose of his trips to Singapore, Burma, Malaysia, and Thailand was an exchange of opinion on ways of relaxing tension and of achieving peace in South-East Asia. The current developments in the region, he said, have clearly shown the failure of attempts by China and certain ASEAN circles to solve the Kampuchean problem by confrontation with Indonesian countries.

Our foreign policy remained unchanged

Mexico City. The president-elect Miguel de la Madrid has confirmed that the foreign policy of the Mexican government will remain unchanged on major international problems. He said his country will con-

tinue its all-round support of peoples fighting for their national liberation, of countries opposing colonial subjugation and acting in the name of freedom, democracy and social progress.

President Reagan has decided not to renew the talks between the USA, USSR and Great Britain on a general and complete ban on nuclear arms tests, which were interrupted in 1980.



Who dreams of this genre?

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

WILL THE 'SECURITY AND FREEDOM' LAW BE REPEALED?

Paris. France's National Assembly has begun to discuss a government draft law, which lifts the basic provisions of the anti-democratic "security and freedom" law.

The latter law considerably restricts the rights of French citizens and envisages a whole range of repressive measures for dealing with the working people's struggle for their interests. That it be repealed was one of the main demands of the progressive forces of the country after the left government came to power. The right forces fervently resisted this, since the law had earlier served

to defend the interests of the employers. It envisages, among other things, two to five years in prison for striking railwaymen who impede normal working of the service.

A separate article, envisaging punishment for "inflicting damage and destruction", can be applied to working people who down tools at a strike-bound plant.

The General Confederation of Labour and other progressive forces have mounted a drive against this law, stressing that it contradicts the constitution and increases the class character of legal bodies.

Another very important aspect is America's obvious intention to maximally involve other countries in preparations for war, making them accomplices in its anti-Soviet policies, passing on to them the burden of the arms race and, quite possibly, sitting pretty behind their backs in case of war. This is why the direct confrontation strategy is geared towards the forward based weapons concept and envisages the building up of the American military presence in various parts of the globe.

Thus the direct confrontation strategy amounts to nothing else than a policy of global aggression and of the crude and varied use of force even in peacetime. Not only does such a policy involve a direct danger of war, it aims at maximally destabilizing the international situation, at chaining other countries to the US military chariot, and at depriving peoples of the possibility of finding a different alternative to the sinister course of events.

This is why the Soviet Union considers it vital today to counter this disastrous policy with a constructive programme of action.

Continuation of such a programme was the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and even though the American president does to keep mum about the pledge in his address to the special session of the UN General Assembly, this does not mean to say that it is no longer of significance for international relations.

SHAKY REGIME IN SOMALIA

Paris. France Presse-TASS. The combat operations now conducted in nine out of 16 areas in Somalia is a real people's uprising under the leadership of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS), stresses a statement put out by this organization and reported by France Presse.

The current armed struggle, the statement points out, is aimed against a repressive regime, which has led the country into a deep political, economic and social crisis, to loss of confidence in it by other states and into international isolation.

PEACE MARCH HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF SOVIET PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

I am taking part in the Peace March in order to show that peoples in the West and East can act jointly to solve the important task of averting the menace of nuclear war and of securing the right to life the right to peace. I am glad that I have had the opportunity of meeting USSR-Norway friendship society activists and of speaking to them at Friendship House, in Moscow.

Relations between our countries have always been good, especially during World War II when we fought in the resistance movement shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people.

We are now worried by the huge stockpiles of atomic weapons on our planet. I have written several newspaper articles about the inadmissibility of placing this kind of weapon in Norway. And I am not alone in my belief. According to polls, 70 per cent of our population has spoken out against nuclear weapons in Europe.

The meeting between marchers and Muscovites which took place at the Exhibition of National Achievements developed into a colourful peace festival.

Peace March-82 participants also paid a visit to the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum together with representatives of the Soviet public. They carried posters and banners along the chief Moscow thoroughfare—Gorky Street.

The march goes next to Smolensk and Minsk.

CRISIS HITS THE WEST

New York. UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar said that the West is living through the most acute economic recession it has experienced since the "great depression" of the 30s. Speaking in Baltimore, he stressed that the growth of world industrial production continues to slow down and that development programmes are to all intents and purposes paralyzed. In the developed countries the output of per capita production has decreased for the first time since the 50s. Unemployment in industrialized capitalist countries is at its highest level since the early 30s. It is expected that by the end of this decade another 200,000,000 people in poor countries will join the ranks of those living in conditions of appalling poverty.

Stressing the stagnation of world trade, de Cuellar urged resistance to protectionist restrictions.

The difficult path of the April revolution



Stills from the film: B. Karmal handing a party membership card to Musajon. ● People from the Provincial Committee of the PDPA talk to mullahs in Qandahar.

On the screen we see a panoramic view of Kabul: there is not enough space for the town in the valley so the mud huts of the old city crawl over the mountain slopes. A picturesque Oriental bazaar where even firewood is sold by weight...

We are looking at the full-length TV documentary "Fifth Spring" (script by Leonid Zolotarevsky, cameraman-director Valentin Lebedev, cameraman Vitya Gorenkyin). The film is a continuation of two previous works made by the same crew: "Afghan Report, 1980" and "Killers. Who Are They?" which were shot last year.

"Fifth Spring" describes the fifth year of the Afghan April revolution. We see the confer-

ence of the People's Democratic Party which worked out the programme for building a new Afghanistan. Next we see an old man aged 107 called Musajon or "the father of the people", as he is known by the Afghans, and we watch him joining the PDPA. We see him in his native village, machine-gun slung over his shoulder, leading a detachment of revolution defenders.

We are shown a class at school, the children drawing their fingers across their textbooks. By 1988 half of the population of Afghanistan should be able to read and write—which is the task—and it is far from being an easy one. The camera moves to the house of a young woman-teacher who died at the

hands of bandits. They did her in because she taught children.

Then we go to Qandahar—Afghanistan's second largest city. Life proceeds here at a peaceful and quiet pace. At the very moment the film was being shot reports appeared in the Western press that the city had been seized by "guerrillas".

A cemetery of heroes in Kabul, the walls of mountain villages, riddled with bullets and splinters of shells, a press conference of captured bandits—such scenes help the viewers to understand how difficult and complex is the process of building a new life in Afghanistan which today has freed itself of the Middle Ages.

Igor DANTILIN

Slander dismissed

Damascus. The spokesman for the high command of the Syrian armed forces has denied the slander being circulated by Israel and several Western nations re the superiority of Israeli to Syrian arms.

Even using the latest American military equipment, it is pointed out in the Syrian statement, Israel has suffered a setback in attaining the ultimate goals behind its invasion of Lebanon. Its M-48 and M-60 tanks failed to succeed in battles against the modern Syrian T-72 tanks. The aggressor lost over 400 armoured vehicles in tank battles in the south of the Bekaa valley and on the Beirut-Bhandun line.

In conjunction with its anti-aircraft defences the Syrian air force engaged in some cruel air battles and the Israeli pilots learnt at first-hand of the skills of their Syrian counterparts. They were witnesses to the fact that despite intensive Israeli attacks and the use of US-made complex electronic equipment, the Syrian anti-aircraft defences downed a large number of enemy planes, among them F-15 and F-16 warplanes, and continued to provide cover for the Syrian ground forces right up to the cessation of hostilities.



In the photo: the Viking boat off the Norwegian shore.

Photo APTASS

Science and technology

'SUN' MILK

The Australian scientists have concluded that the sun can produce milk just as well as special installations. To prove this in practice they built a reservoir with an area of 190 square metres and filled it with 25,000 litres of milk. During the daylight, by means of reflectors, the content of the reservoir was heated up to optimal temperature, 75°C. According to scientists, this is a more economic method.

A Viking boat with three Norwegians and nine Americans aboard safely crossed the Atlantic, starting off from Duluth, Minnesota, USA, and finally dropping anchor off Norway, after accomplishing a journey of 5,000 miles at an average speed of seven knots. The boat's design was based on that of an ancient vessel, dating as back as the 9th century, found in 1980 at the Norwegian village of Gokstad and now kept in Oslo. This voyage proves once again that Viking boats could have reached American shores about one thousand years ago.

ENGINE MADE OF CERAMIC

Japanese scientists have developed a diesel engine made from ceramic materials which consumes 30 per cent less fuel than conventional types. The production of such diesel engines will begin in 1985.

A village going down. Where?

The village Gunung Meriah in the north of the Indonesian island Sumatra is sinking. The process began late last May when overnight the ground over a wide area was covered with a network of tiny fissures. They absorbed water from flooded rice fields and the small local river. Then the soil started sinking without any sign of an earthquake. So what's going on? Seismologists are trying to provide an answer. Meanwhile the villagers prefer to find a safer place since most of their houses have been ruined.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

London. Unemployment in Britain has reached a post-war record of 3,200,000. According to Employment Ministry report, another 130,000 became jobless in June alone, most of them graduates and school leavers. This voyage proves once again that Viking boats could have reached American shores about one thousand years ago.

OF INTEREST

Mysterious spider

Australian medical researchers are trying to find an antidote for the sting of an unknown spider, so venomous that plastic surgery is often the only way of restoring damaged skin and

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

GENOCIDE MUST BE CONDEMNED

The Israeli rulers have assumed a grave responsibility by deciding to deprive a whole people, the Arab people of Palestine, of the right to life. SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. Public organizations of vastly differing orientation and persuasion all over the world have protested against the criminal policy of genocide being perpetrated on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, while only neo-fascists, racists and Zionists keep quiet.

One expressive fact stares us all in the face. It is exactly those Jewish organizations, which proudly call themselves "progressive" rather than Zionist and which are highly indignant if anyone refuses to take their description of themselves at face value, that now refrain from denouncing the Israeli policy of international gangsterism and terror. Today they have the opportunity to prove, in deeds, that their declarations are not just hypocritical and deceptive.

Zionists meanwhile, the paper notes, threaten to show no mercy to those Jews who dare to criticize the policies and practices of the Zionist regime of Israel, whose genocide goes hand in hand with misanthropy and racism goes cheek by jowl with terrorism and vandalism.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST NICARAGUA

Commenting on the situation which has taken shape in those areas of Nicaragua adjacent to Honduras, PRAVDA writes that what is involved this time is not only subversive and terrorist acts undertaken by Somoza men who have found refuge in Honduras. Nicaragua now faces intervention involving counter-revolutionary forces.

Large-scale preparation for aggressive action was initiated long ago and was carried out with overt cynicism, the newspaper points out. Acting within the CIA plan of secret actions adopted by the US president in person, Washington, seeking to overthrow the revolutionary government in Nicaragua, mainly relies on Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. Over 5,000 cut-throats previously bringing to the Somoza guard are amassed on the Honduran borders with Nicaragua. They are backed by several groups of mercenaries specially trained in California and Florida.

Events in Nicaragua have been developing along a traditional pattern: that of organized intervention in a Latin American country run by a government which is not to American liking.

WASHINGTON VS DELHI

India is among the ten countries most carefully watched by the American secret services, the NEW TIMES weekly writes in a recent issue. The CIA has been given the task of causing the India Gandhi cabinet to fall and of creating a government in the country similar to that of Sado's. The plan, among other things, envisages military and financial backing for separatists in India and the country's destabilization by weakening the government. The latter measure involves the stirring up of religious discord in the country and the instigation of disagreement inside the government on major external and domestic issues, the penetration of pro-American elements into the leading posts in the state apparatus and the blackmailing or bribing of high-ranking army and police officers to persuade them to join the American side. The other sections of the plan specify various actions to be taken against India with the aim of undermining Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation and of preventing India from attaining self-sufficiency in various sectors of the economy. Today the true nature of Washington policies which are completely hostile to India's national interests, can be clearly seen by any Indian, the article emphasizes.

AN UNDERTAKING OF NO AVAIL

The latest events have revealed the lines along which the political situation is developing in South-East Asia, says IZVESTIA. On one hand, we have the peaceful policy of the Indonesian countries, seeking a constructive dialogue between the South-East Asian nations, and a mutually acceptable negotiated solution to existing problems. On the other hand, there is the Washington and Peking sponsored line aimed at confrontation and interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

The USA and China have masterminded the setting up of the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea composed of the leaders of the bankrupted Khmer reaction network. The indecent name emanating from the coalition, cabinet only reveals the true aims pursued by those who back the enemies of people's Kampuchea, and who wish to prevent that country from moving forward and to force it to cancel all its revolutionary gains.

The successes achieved by Kampuchea are self-evident, the newspaper states. The Kampuchean people, in fraternal unity with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, enjoy the support of all the world's progressive forces on its road towards national resurrection and the construction of a new life.

economists blame this primarily on the Conservative's austerity policies, which have decimated major national industries.

Appalling is how D. Miles, general secretary of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, described the unemployment figures. Mrs Thatcher's government should go, as it is unable to control unemployment, he stressed.

Starts under siege

The outrageous murder of John Lennon by gangsters... caused his colleagues in Hollywood to resort to "active defence". The majority of stars, writes "L'Espresso", only leave their houses accompanied by holly guards, while the residences of others are surrounded by gigantic electrified walls. Many actors practice sharpshooting for hours at a secret club.

VIEWPOINT

AMERICA'S DOCTRINE OF DIRECT CONFRONTATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

Lately the world press has given much prominence to Washington's new military doctrine known as direct confrontation, especially after alleged "information leaks" had brought to light the Pentagon's classified document, Directives on US armed forces build-up.

So what are its goals and the means it will adopt to gain its ends? What is new about the doctrine and how might it affect international relations in years to come? Since we are dealing with a very powerful nation these questions are of immediate relevance to the destiny of mankind.

Recently the USSR Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov gave a general assessment of the Reagan administration's approach in formulating its military doctrine, including its ideological, political and military-technological aspects. He noted that the new strategy of so-called direct confrontation not only assimilated all the extremes of the earlier "brinkmanship" type

directives, but carried them still further. All this adds up to the continued aggressive policy of American imperialism, which in its time was elaborated in the well-publicized concepts of "mass retaliation", "flexible reaction" and "realistic intimidation", as well as in the notorious Directive No. 59 okayed by President Carter on July 23, 1980. It also amounts to a test-gauging in this policy line of such dangerous proportions that the world is confronted by the direct threat of nuclear war.

Conspicuous in this respect is the obvious desire of American power-burgers to give maximum publicity to the uncompromising nature of their stance in world relations, especially vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The above Pentagon directive emphasizes in so many words that America seeks to destroy socialism as a socio-political system. The statement can only be interpreted as an earnest of the American administration's adamant intention to exclude in advance any possibility of nor-

mization in Soviet-American relations, to burn all bridges, and to make the further destabilization of international relations a foregone conclusion.

Under this plan, Washington, obsessed as it is with the idea of military superiority, hopes to build up an aggressive potential to enable it to be the first to use a nuclear strike. This is why the Pentagon concentrates on the development of strategic offensive forces like intercontinental ballistic MX missiles, the B-15 and Stealth bombers, strategic cruise missiles, and binary (chemical) and laser weapons.

Alongside the preparations for nuclear war the direct confrontation strategy also envisages preparations for conventional wars, with the idea of enabling America to conduct protracted wars making use of geographic escalation tactics, i.e. the extension of hostilities to theatres where American strategic think, their enemy is most vulnerable.

Round the Soviet Union

● EIGHT NEW ARTESIAN WELLS ARE SUPPLYING WATER TO THE ARID LANDS OF THE ASHT STEPPE IN TAJIKISTAN, which are now producing cotton, fruit, grapes and vegetables on a large scale. 136 boreholes pump water to eight thousand hectares of virgin land. There are plans to ameliorate 60,000 hectares of irrigated crop lands in the Asht steppe.

● ANOTHER STAGE OF A POWERFUL 25,000-KW PUMP-UNIT HAS UNDERGONE SUCCESSFUL TESTS AT LENINGRAD'S NEVSKY ZAVOD FACTORY WHERE IT SHOWED RELIABLE OPERATION AT INCREASED LOADS. Leningrad engineers will start serial production of these units which are needed to increase the volume of natural gas pumped from Western Siberia, during the current year.

● THE PROCESS OF DIVIDING YOUNG CAMELS INTO HERDS HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN TURKMENISTAN, WHERE SEVERAL THOUSAND CHOICED ANIMALS HAVE BEEN BRED. Camel raising is profitable in desert areas. Arvans camels provide the best form of transport over sand dunes, also supplying fluffy wool and medicinal milk. It is planned to double camel stocks over the current five-year plan period.

● PASSENGER NAVIGATION HAS BEEN STARTED AT YET ANOTHER RESERVOIR IN THE ANGARA UST-KHMSK CHAIN OF POWER STATIONS. The "Vorokhod" hydrofoil initiated a route from Bratsk. The 600-kilometre waterway will facilitate communication between towns and villages in the north of the Irkutsk Region.

● UKRAINIAN POET PAVLO TYCHINA'S WELL-KNOWN PHRASE "THE FEELING OF A SINGLE FAMILY" WAS THE MOTTO OF A LITERARY GATHERING held in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi attended by writers from the republics of Middle Asia, Kazakhstan and Georgia. Those present discussed one of the problems connected with the mutual enrichment of their literatures—that of translation.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SIBERIAN GAS WILL ARRIVE ON SCHEDULE

In the belief that Soviet industry is incapable of producing its own powerful gas turbines and pipelayers, the American administration imposed sanctions banning the shipment to this country of gas and oil equipment for the Siberia-West Europe pipeline, says A. Vessilov, deputy minister for construction of projects for the gas and oil industry, writing in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

In fact, turbines of this very kind are being manufactured at the Nevsky Zavod plant in Leningrad, while the Leningrad Metallurgical Zavod has now started commercial production of 25,000 kW gas-pumping units, the writer emphasizes.

Two years ago the Strolmash works in Sterlitamak started to manufacture the TG-502 pipelayers. Heavy-duty pipelayers, high-power tractor excavators, the Tyumen bag-crossing and cross-country vehicles are just some of the Soviet equipment that is available to the builders of the pipeline.

The mileage of gas pipelines to be laid in this country in the current five-year period could twice encircle the globe. Today the USSR is the world's leading producer of gas, the paper points out, with 1985 production scheduled at 630,000 million cubic metres.

LITHUANIA: INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

Today, in its working days Lithuania produces as many industrial goods as it did during the whole year of 1940, writes in IZVESTIA Ananas S. Barkutskas, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR. Lithuania's enterprises now generate



● The first-born awaits the arrival of his brothers and sisters. ● Junior research assistant Juris Kazubierka bird-watching on Lake Engure.

Bird sanctuary on Lake Engure

A bird sanctuary on Lake Engure in Latvia is particularly popular with waterfowl, which come there every spring. They are closely watched by researchers at the Biology Institute of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, who count and ring all arrivals. Ringing is far from a simple procedure. Ducklings, for instance, have to be ringed as soon as they are hatched, otherwise two hours after their appearance in the world they tend to leave their nest and it is then practically impossible to find them in the reeds.

Another important aspect of ringing is the study of bird migration patterns. The Riga ornitho-

logy lab receives rings from Tunisia, Denmark, Holland, Britain and Turkey, countries which the Engure ducks fly across. The lake is also home to 27,000 sea gull couples, to 80 swan couples and to a thousand of coot couples.

The ornithologists' work at the sanctuary has won international recognition and they are now preparing for the international ornithological congress due this August in Moscow, where they are to make nine reports.

The USSR has altogether 127 nature reserves covering an area of some 100,000 sq kilometres.

GEORGIA'S OIL INDUSTRY

Early in 1975 when the first Georgian oil well gushed forth on the Samgori steppe, experts observed that the oil was without sand, paraffin or sulphur. After this the steppe became covered with rigs denoting the birth of a new heavy industry in this Transcaucasian republic.

Many things have changed in the Georgian oil-producing industry since then. Casing-head gas torches went out when a 35 km pipeline was built connecting the Samgori steppe to the Tbilisi power station. Thus an effective system of casing-head gas utilization was established, providing tens of millions of cubic metres of fuel to the thermal station.

That Georgia should produce its own oil seemed incredible not very long ago: today this dream has become a reality and the Georgian oil industry has become a major source of income in the republic.

This year an oil rig went up at Ninolsminda, near Tbilisi, denoting a new addition to Georgia's oil fields.

RAIN ON ORDER

The coming into service of an automated Intersigma irrigation complex, facilitating the cultivation of over 1,500 hectares of wasteland, is transforming the semi-desert Issyk-Kul hollow in Kirghizia into a zone of guaranteed farming.

Forced irrigation is becoming a major feature of the Issyk-Kul region, where the filtering of sandy soils using conventional methods is largely ineffective because of difficult terrain. Under a comprehensive plan new automatic irrigation complexes to cover an area of over 30,000 hectares are to be established in the Issyk-Kul region.

COPPER AND ZINK OF ALMALYK

High-capacity copper enrichment installations have come into service at the Almalysk mining and metallurgy combine in Uzbekistan, and additional capacities are now operational at the Khalmakyr copper mine. The Almalysk combine, a major non-ferrous metallurgy centre in this country, is being reconstructed; in accordance with the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR, it is intended to step up output of copper and lead-zinc ore in the region. Work to this effect is in full swing in the Dzhirgatal steppe at Uchukulach lead and zinc mine, which is due to come into service in the 1981-1985 five-year plan period to provide the economy with greater stocks of valuable metals.

Places to visit

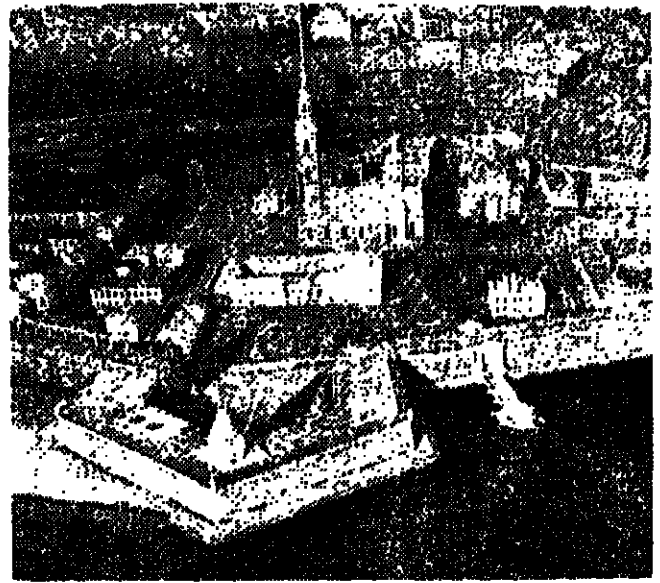
The Peter and Paul Fortress

The Peter and Paul Fortress, the historical centre of Leningrad, was founded in May, 1703. The buildings inside the fortress form a single architectural complex comprising the Peter and Paul Cathedral (centre) as well as the bastions, entrance gates and Kronwerk, etc. of the fort itself.

From the late 18th century the fortress was a prison for Russian revolutionaries.

In 1917, the fortress arsenal provided the Red Guards with arms.

In 1922, the Soviet government decided that the Peter and Paul Cathedral and the Trubetskoi bastion be a museum, while in 1924 measures were taken to transform the whole fortress into a museum devoted to history, revolution, architecture and art.



Books on Kiev

Two major works on Kiev have been published this year to commemorate the city's 1,000th anniversary.

One of them, entitled "Kiev. An Encyclopaedic Reference", consists of 700 pages, containing more than 2,500 entries.

The other, "A Historical Review", contains maps, illustrations, and documents, the second of which is unique. The maps show the city's growth and the sites of archaeological finds but those of single coins.

Many photos of buildings have not survived but the book includes the artistic designs of such buildings — a rare asset in an academic edition.

OF INTEREST

LAURELS FOR A HORSE

During a racing event in Pyatigorsk in the Northern Caucasus, a jockey failed to clear a horse and fell off his horse. The jockey, however, was not injured, even for a moment, and returned to clear all the hurdles without a single penalty.

In the home stretch, Sivkova, on a burst of speed leaving the horses with experienced jockeys. He finished first to the shouts of cheers and applause of the fans.

Sivkova took the main prize and the unfortunate rider was not to congratulate his horse on a well-deserved victory.



A Sunday on the Moskva River.

MAN INFORMATION No. 39, 1982

Science and technology

RADIO MONITOR

GUARDS AGAINST

MARINE POLLUTION

An oil slick can easily be located in the sea even at night by using a set of equipment recently invented at the Institute for Radio Physics and Electronics in the Ukraine.

It is a known fact that the sea appears smoother in the area of oil slicks. The absence of ripples is immediately being pointed by the radar—the peaks characteristic of waves disappearing from its screen.

This makes it easy to determine the boundaries of the oil slick, while the radio meter is capable of measuring the thickness of the oil film on the basis of the intensity of radio heat radiation, even if the film is less than a thousandth fraction of a millimetre.

Such pollution preventive monitoring can be carried out from aboard a plane or ship, or even from the land. The equipment will be especially useful in areas of heavy sea traffic and in those near resorts.

DEFORMATION-PROOF

PILES

Steel building piles made out of steel-reinforced concrete, a new material — which can penetrate any soil without incurring, have been designed at the Leningrad Institute of railway engineers.

"Steel-reinforced concrete is a solidified mixture of fine grain concrete reinforced with fibres short pieces of steel wire or thin sheets which decrease steel

consumption," says Professor F. Gaidarov, D. of Sc. (Tech), head of the Institute's building structures faculty. "Worn-out steel ropes can also serve as fibres."

The new piles have been successfully tested on foundations for light-rise buildings in Leningrad's new residential areas. None of the several hundred 14-metre piles used were deformed. The new piles are being produced by the Barrikada production amalgamation.

STEREO PHOTOGRAPHY

FOR POSTERITY

In the absence of original building documents and designs stereo photographs, taken by staff at the Riga Polytechnic, have helped restorers to reconstruct in all accuracy the architectural details of the Dom Cathedral in Riga.

The shooting started at the famous concert hall. Special cameras took photos of the decorative organ, of the window-frames, cross vaults and stained glass. Several thousand photos will be taken of the facade of the hall covering all its main features right from the foundations to the spire.

The photo laboratory at the Polytechnic has started to compile an archive of three-dimensional photos of Latvian architectural monuments. Among those already covered are the 13th-century Church of St. Peter in Riga, the ruins of a 13th-century castle in Līvõnien, Order Castle in Cēsis and an old harbour in Līvõnien. Architectural landmarks in Riga, Kuldīga, Ventspils and Talsi will soon be added in the list. A number of wooden houses in country districts will also be stereo photographed.

NEW WEATHER RESEARCH SHIP

V. Shuleikin, the name of an outstanding scientist and the father of sea physics, has been given to a new ship intended for oceanologists and Polar researchers. The "Akademik Shuleikin" left Leningrad recently, flying the flag of the Soviet Meteorological Service, for its maiden trip with an expedition from the Research Institute of the Arctic and the Antarctic on board.

The new research ship is heading towards temperate and tropical latitudes, where equipment and instruments will be tested in various climatic conditions.

This is the fifth ship to be added to our fleet, said A. Romanov, head of the department for marine expeditions at the Research Institute of the Arctic and Antarctic. It will be used to study the air and the marine world and their interaction. The ship has a displacement of 2,000 tonnes and has an increased ice-breaking capability thus enabling it to cruise in high latitudes. Included among the "Akademik Shuleikin's" research equipment is a powerful computer system for real-time data processing.

TAJIKISTAN: PROTECTION FROM LANDSLIDES

Recent landslides on the outskirts of the village of Jilfik Kishlik, in the foothills of the Gissarsky range in Tajikistan (a Soviet Central Asian republic), have not harmed residents. All ten families living in the village were removed to a safe place in good time. When scientists warned of the likelihood of landslides, the local Soviet of people's deputies immediately allocated resources for the evacuation of the villagers.

Mountains occupy 93 per cent of the territory of the republic, where heavy precipitations in autumn and winter and high seismicity have resulted in the instability of many mountain slopes and hills. That is why anti-landslide and anti-mud torrent activities in the republic have been placed on a scientific basis.

In the last ten years, geologists, seismologists and meteorologists have carried out comprehensive investigations and have compiled a list of sections subject to landslides and mud torrents as well as determining the laws governing the latter phenomena. This solid scientific foundation has made it possible to issue over 100 recommendations to ensure the safety of the population and also for the construction of anti-landslide protection facilities, financed by the state.

The republic's design institutes have now begun compiling a master plan for protection from landslides and mud torrents. This work is being carried out in accordance with a government decision which has allocated big appropriations for these purposes.

The average monthly payments of factory and office workers went up by 2.7 per cent over the corresponding period last year, with a four per cent rise for farmers.

Our mammoth housing programme continues unabated, with the state cooperatives and farms having built 600,000 new well-appointed flats. People also took advantage of state credits to build their own houses.

Foreign trade has expanded to reach 46,000 million roubles for the period in question.

VIEWPOINT

SUMMING UP THE HALF YEAR



Below Leonid UMANSKY, head of the statistical information department of the USSR Central Statistical Board, candidate of sciences (Economics), comments on the Board report, "Figures on progress in the state plan for Soviet economic and social development in the first half of 1982".

Over the period industrial production went up 2.7 per cent on the corresponding period of last year. It is of significance that every one per cent increase grows in value with each successive five-year plan period. In the eighth five-year period (1960-70) it amounted to 2,300 million roubles, going up to 3,500 million roubles in the next period (1971-75), up to 5,000 million between 1976 and 1980, and in the current period it will total roughly 6,400 million.

Priority is given to the development of major technical industries. To illustrate, the production of digital-control lathes went up by seven per cent and there was a six per cent increase in automation and computer units. We are now building twice as many industrial robots as before. Fuel production is up, with the biggest increase of eight per cent for gas. Over 3,200 kilometres of trunk gas pipelines have been built, and the construction is under way of new big gas pipelines, the Urengoi-Pomory-Uzhgorod pipeline, for instance. In agriculture much is being done to implement the USSR Food Programme approved by the May 1982 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, with increased numbers of cattle-breeding facilities, mechanized farms, cattle and poultry complexes and poultry factories going into operation, as well as fodder storage facilities, elevators, fodder-producing enterprises, etc. A total of 225,000 hectares of additional land have been irrigated, another 250,000 hectares drained, and 1,700 thousand hectares of pasture land provided with water.

Soviet people now enjoy higher material and cultural standards. 2,100,000 young specialists have graduated over the period, 800,000 of them having received higher education and 1,300,000 secondary specialized education. Incidentally they got their education free, since the state foots the entire bill, spending some 700 roubles per student annually at secondary specialized institutions and over 1,000 roubles per higher education student.

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Photos by Alexei Pyodorov

